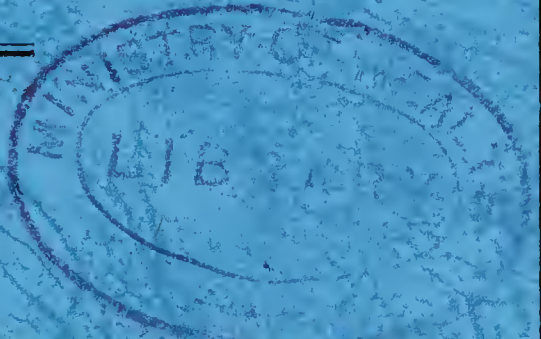


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Richmond Rural District Council



ANNUAL REPORT

of

Medical Officer of Health
for 1952

F. W. GAVIN, M.D., Ch.B., D.P.H.
(Univ. Edin.)

**To the Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen
of the Richmond Rural District Council.**

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present my Annual Report for the year ended 31st December 1952.

Dr. Priestman resigned office as your Medical Officer of Health in August 1952 and I commenced duties on 1st September last.

The vital statistics show little change compared with those for the previous year; the birth rate at 14.41 is rather below that for England and Wales at 15.30, and it is pleasing to record that there were no maternal deaths in the year 1952.

Infantile mortality was lower—13 infants under one year of age died against 18 such deaths in 1951, the rate being 29.88, which is very similar to that for England and Wales at 27.60.

The death rate at 3.94 was again lower than in the previous year (4.85) and was very much lower than the England & Wales rate of 11.30. As usual, the main cause of death was heart disease, followed by chest diseases other than tuberculosis, and vascular diseases of the nervous system, and the number of deaths from cancer being slightly lower and from tuberculosis slightly higher.

Among infectious diseases measles accounted for more than half the notifications with 217 cases; chicken pox and whooping cough were next, the latter less than half the number for 1951. It is particularly pleasing that there were no cases of poliomyelitis during the year, there were 4 in 1951; and also that there were no cases of food poisoning—a subject which has come much to the fore in recent years, mainly due to increased communal feeding at canteens and the like, and in this connection the education of all food handlers in elementary hygiene and suitable provision for washing hands, prevention of access of vermin to food stores and premises, measures to combat insects and also to prevent their access to foodstuffs, are all very important.

It is also necessary for food handlers to report sick whenever they develop signs of illness, particularly diarrhoea, vomiting, etc.

The weather records show February 1952 as the driest month; other dry months were May, June and July, and the wettest months were July and September.

Water Supplies. Although there was no actual shortage of water during 1952 the supplies had been inadequate in previous years at many villages in the area, and the quality was very unsatisfactory at Dalton, also suspicious samples were recorded at other villages—the details of these will be found in the Sanitary Inspector's report.

Drainage and Sewerage. The Sanitary Inspector's report lists the number of parishes which remain unsewered, and also those villages where improvement of the existing sewerage arrangements is indicated.

Refuse Collection. A weekly collection is now made throughout the district, apart from Stainton and part of Catterick Camp which is collected by the Military Authorities.

F. W. GAVIN,
Medical Officer of Health.

PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF

Medical Officer of Health:

Austin Priestman, MB., ChB., DPH.
(Resigned 31st August 1952).

F. W. Gavin, MD, ChB., DPH.
(Appointed 1st September 1952).

Sanitary Inspector: S. V. Needham, CRSI., CSIB, DRIPHH.

Assistant Sanitary Inspector: O. H. Blades.

GENERAL STATISTICS

Area of District in acres	...	...	78,681
Resident Population	...	...	30,190
Number of inhabited houses	...	...	2,824
Rateable Value at 31st December 1952	...	...	£128,986
Sum represented by a penny rate	...	...	£529
Rate in £ levied at 1st April 1952	...	...	16/6

VITAL STATISTICS

Births. The number of live births registered during the year was 435, against 443 in 1951. The birth rate comparison shows that the rate for the District is less than the rate for England and Wales.

The number of still births registered during the year was 13, as against 7 for 1951, the rate being greater than that for England and Wales.

Birth Rate Comparisons per 1,000 estimated Population

		Live Births	Still Births
Richmond Rural District 1951	...	14.62	.23
Richmond Rural District 1952	...	14.41	.43
England and Wales 1952	...	15.30	.35

Analysis of Births

			1951		1952	
			M	F	M	F
Live Births:—						
Legitimate	...	...	228	200	212	217
Illegitimate	...	...	7	8	5	1
			—	—	—	—
Totals	...	...	235	208	217	218
Still Births:—						
Legitimate	...	...	5	2	6	6
Illegitimate	...	...	—	—	—	1
			—	—	—	—
Totals	...	...	5	2	6	7

Residential Distribution of Births

1952

				Live Births		Still Births	
				M	F	M	F
Aldbrough	St. John	...	...	1	3	—	—
Aske		...	...	2	—	—	—
Bolton-on-Swale		...	...	—	2	—	—
Brompton-on-Swale		...	...	6	7	—	—
Caldwell		...	...	—	1	—	—
Catterick	Camp	...	...	146	128	3	6
Catterick	R.A.F.	...	...	7	8	—	—
Catterick	Village	...	...	5	12	1	—
Colburn		...	...	3	3	—	—
Dalton		...	...	—	1	—	—
East Layton		...	...	2	1	—	—
Ellerton-on-Swale		...	...	—	2	—	—
Forcett		...	...	—	1	—	—
Gatherley		...	...	—	1	—	—
Gayles		...	...	1	—	—	—
Gilling	West	...	...	7	5	—	1
Hudswell		...	...	3	5	—	—
Hurst		...	...	—	1	—	—
Kirby Hill		...	...	1	—	—	—
Marske		...	...	—	—	1	—
Melsonby		...	...	5	7	—	—
Middleton	Tyas	...	...	2	4	—	—
Moulton		...	...	1	1	—	—
Newsham		...	...	2	5	—	—
North Cowton		...	...	3	1	—	—
Ravensthorpe		...	...	1	1	—	—
St. Martins		...	...	1	2	—	—
Scorton		...	...	7	10	1	—
Scotton		...	...	5	2	—	—
Skeeby		...	...	2	2	—	—
Sleegill		...	...	2	—	—	—
Tunstall		...	...	2	2	—	—
TOTALS				217	218	6	7

Deaths. Maternal Mortality. During 1952 there was no case of a woman dying in, or in consequence of, childbirth in the District, there being one such case during 1951.

Maternal Mortality Rate Comparisons per 1,000 total births

Richmond Rural District 1951	...	2.22
Richmond Rural District 1952	...	0.00
England and Wales 1952	...	0.72

Infantile Mortality. The number of infants (under one year) who died during the year was 13, as against 18 in 1951, the Rate being slightly in excess of that for England and Wales.

Infantile Mortality Comparisons per 1,000 live births

Richmond Rural District 1951	...	40.00
Richmond Rural District 1952	...	29.88
England and Wales 1952	...	27.60

Residential Distribution, Causes of Infantile Deaths, Sexes and Ages

East Layton	Congenital Hydrocephalus	...	M	7 months
Catterick Camp	Asphyxia, Neonatorum	...	M	5 mins.
Catterick Camp	Prematurity, 28 wks. gestation		F	3 days
Catterick Camp	Prematurity	...	M	20 mins.
Catterick Camp	Prematurity	...	F	19 hours
Catterick Camp	Misadventure from asphyxia due to inhalation of contents of stomach	...	M	1 month
Catterick Camp	Prematurity	...	M	30 mins.
Catterick Camp	Prematurity (one of twins)	...	M	5 days
Catterick Camp	Misadventure from asphyxia caused by inhalation of contents of stomach	...	F	3 months
Catterick Camp	Sclerema Neonatorum	...	M	5 days
Catterick Camp	Congenital stenosis of bile ducts		F	9 months
Catterick Camp	Prematurity	...	M	1 week
Catterick Village	Acute Bronchitis and Broncho Pneumonia	...	M	11 months

Deaths from all Causes. During the year 1952 there were 119 deaths from all causes registered in the District, as against 147 in 1951. The death rate is again very favourable compared with that for England and Wales, and it is noted that 48 deaths were in the 55/75, and 33 in the over 75 years age groups; these may be compared with 54 in the first and 44 in the second age group for 1951.

Death Rates Comparisons, Death Rate per 1,000 Population

Richmond Rural District 1951	...	4.85
Richmond Rural District 1952	...	3.94
England and Wales 1952	...	11.30

Causes of All Deaths

				Sexes	
				M 1952	F
T/B of Respiratory System	...	...	...	2	—
Other Forms of T/B	...	...	...	1	2
Meningococcal infections	...	...	...	1	—
Malignant neoplasm, Stomach	...	...	...	2	2
Malignant neoplasm, breast	...	...	...	—	1
Other Malignant and Lymph. neoplasms	...	...	...	8	3
Luekaemia	...	...	...	—	1
Diabetes	...	...	...	—	1
Vascular Lesions of nervous system	...	...	...	8	6
Coronary diseases, angina	...	...	...	12	4
Hypertension with heart disease	...	...	...	—	3
Other heart diseases	...	...	...	13	7
Other circulatory diseases	...	...	...	—	2
Pneumonia	...	...	...	—	2
Bronchitis	...	...	...	2	—
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	...	...	...	—	1
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	...	...	...	—	1
Nephritis and nephrosis	...	...	...	3	1
Congenital malformations	...	...	...	1	1
Other defined and ill-defined diseases	...	...	...	10	4
Motor vehicle accidents	...	...	...	5	—
All other accidents	...	...	...	3	5
Suicide	...	...	...	1	—
TOTALS				72	47

**Number of Deaths from the Seven Chief Causes,
Rates and Comparisons with previous year**

					1951		1952	
					No.	Rate	No.	Rate
Cancer	...	...	...	...	18	.59	16	.53
Heart Disease	...	...	...	...	35	1.16	39	1.29
Respiratory Diseases (not T/B)	...	...	...	...	20	.67	4	.13
T/B—Pulmonary	...	...	...	...	1	.03	2	.06
T/B—Non-pulmonary	...	...	...	...	1	.03	3	.10
Other circulatory diseases	...	...	...	...	10	.33	2	.06
Vascular lesions of nervous system	...	...	...	...	19	.62	14	.46
TOTALS					104	3.43	80	2.63

Ages at Death from All Causes and Comparisons with 1951

				1951		1952	
From birth to 1 day				6		4	
From 1 day to 1 week				2		3	
From 1 week to 1 month				1		1	
From 1 month to 1 year				9		5	
Under 1 year				18		13	
From 1 to 25 years				12		9	
From 25 to 55 years				19		16	
From 55 to 65 years				18		13	
From 65 to 75 years				36		35	
Over 75 years				44		33	
TOTALS				147		119	

Residential Distribution and Sexes of Deaths from all Causes

				M	F
Aldbrough St. John	...	...	...	2	—
Aske	...	...	...	1	—
Brompton-on-Swale	...	...	...	5	5
Caldwell	...	...	...	2	1
Catterick Camp	...	...	...	23	7
Catterick Village	...	...	...	4	7
Colburn	...	...	...	3	4
Dalton	...	...	...	—	1
Downholme	...	...	...	—	1
East Layton	...	...	...	1	1
Ellerton-on-Swale	...	...	...	1	1
Forcett	...	...	...	—	1
Eppleby	...	...	...	3	1
Gilling West	...	...	...	2	3
Hipswell	...	...	...	1	—
Hudswell	...	...	...	1	3
Melsonby	...	...	...	1	1
Middleton Tyas	...	...	...	1	—
Newsham	...	...	...	1	2
North Cowton	...	...	...	2	1
Ravensworth	...	...	...	1	—
Scorton	...	...	...	11	4
Scotton	...	...	...	3	—
Skeeby	...	...	...	2	2
Sleegill	...	...	...	—	1
West Layton	...	...	...	1	—
TOTALS				72	47

Infectious Diseases. There were 393 cases of infectious diseases notified during the year, as against 380 in 1951. Again, as in the previous year, Measles accounted for the majority of cases, there being 217 cases in 1952 and 152 in 1951, whilst 81 cases of Chicken Pox, 42 of Whooping Cough and 22 of Scarlet Fever, compared with 46 Chicken Pox, 107 Whooping Cough and 27 Scarlet Fever cases in 1951.

Residential Distribution of Infectious Diseases

	Scarlet Fever	Whooping Cough	Measles	Pneumonia	Chicken Pox	Meningococcal Inf.	Dysentery	Puerperal Pyrexia	Malaria	German Measles	Ophthalmia Neon.
Aldbrough St. John			2								
Bolton-on-Swale		3									
Brompton-on-Swale		1	2							1	
Caldwell		2									
Catterick Camp	17	17	130	1	73	1	7	10	1	5	1
Catterick R.A.F.		1	9	1							
Catterick Village			35		1						
Colburn			5								
Dalton			1		1						
Downholme		4	1								
Easby			2								
East Appleton			3								
East Layton				1							
Gilling West			1	1							
Hipswell					1						
Hudswell	2		8								
Kirby Hill		1									
Marske					1						
Newsham			1		4						
North Cowton	1	2									
Ravensworth	1										
St. Martins			3								
Scorton	1	10	3								
Scotton			1								
Skeeby		1	10	1							
TOTALS	22	42	217	5	81	1	7	10	1	6	1

Comparison with Previous Year

Diseases			1951	1952
			No. of Cases	No. of Cases
Scarlet Fever	...	...	27	22
Measles	...	...	152	217
Acute Pneumonia	...	...	18	5
Chicken Pox	...	...	46	81
Erysipelas	...	...	1	—
Whooping Cough	...	...	107	42
Puerperal Pyrexia	...	...	2	10
Acute Poliomyelitis	...	...	4	—
Dysentery	...	...	18	7
Malaria	...	...	1	1
Cerebro Spinal Fever	...	...	2	—
Meningococcal Infection	...	...	2	1
German Measles	...	...	—	6
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	...	...	—	1
TOTALS			380	393

TUBERCULOSIS

As in 1951 there were 9 notifications of Tuberculosis received during the year, the analysis of these and the 5 deaths from the same cause during the year are given below:—

Analysis of Notifications of Tuberculosis

- 6 Females, Pulmonary, Catterick Camp.
- 1 Female, Pulmonary, Ravensworth.
- 1 Male, Pulmonary, Catterick Village.
- 1 Female, Non-Pulmonary, Catterick Camp.

Analysis of Deaths from Tuberculosis

- Female, aged 72, Non-Pulmonary, resident of Hipswell.
- Male, aged 44, Non-Pulmonary, resident of Catterick Village.
- Female, aged 32, Non-Pulmonary, resident of Gilling West.
- Male, aged 57, Pulmonary, resident of Scorton.
- Male, aged 19, Non-Pulmonary, resident of Catterick Camp.

VACCINATIONS AND IMMUNISATIONS

There were 172 successful vaccinations carried out during the year, as against 169 in 1951, and 185 immunisations, as against 160 in 1951. The above figures do not include vaccinations and immunisations carried out by military personnel at Catterick Camp, and of which no records are held.

		Under 5 years	Over 5 years
Vaccinations	...	115	57
Immunisations	...	157	28

Residential Distribution of Vaccinations and Immunisations

	Vaccinations		Immunisations	
	Years of age under 5	over 5	Years of age under 5	over 5
Aldbrough St. John	3	—	6	4
Aske ...	2	—	3	1
Bolton-on-Swale	4	1	5	—
Brompton-on-Swale	5	3	7	—
Brough ...	1	—	3	—
Caldwell ...	1	—	1	—
Catterick Camp	49	20	34	6
Catterick R.A.F.	5	—	13	5
Catterick Village	19	14	16	5
Colburn ...	1	1	2	1
Dalton ...	1	—	4	—
Downholme ...	—	1	—	—
East Appleton ...	—	—	2	1
East Layton ...	—	—	1	—
Ellerton-on-Swale	—	—	3	—
Eppleby ...	—	—	2	—
Forcett ...	1	—	3	—
Gilling West ...	1	—	5	—
Hudswell ...	—	—	3	—
Kirby Hill ...	—	—	1	—
Marske ...	1	—	2	—
Melsonby ...	2	—	3	—
Middleton Tyas ...	—	—	5	—
Moulton ...	2	—	5	—
Newsham ...	1	5	1	3
North Cowton ...	2	7	3	—
Ravensworth ...	—	—	2	—
Scorton ...	9	5	8	—
Scotton ...	—	—	4	—
Skeeby ...	3	—	3	—
St. Trinians ...	—	—	2	—
Sleegill ...	1	—	1	—
Tunstall ...	1	—	3	2
Whashton ...	—	—	1	—
TOTALS	115	57	157	28

NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICES ACT, 1946

Section 22	Care of Mothers and Young Children.
Section 23	Domiciliary Midwifery.
Section 24	Health Visiting.
Section 25	Home Nursing.

Eight District Nurse/Midwives, employed by the North Riding County Council, carry out the duties required by the above four Sections of the Act in the District. As these nurses' districts border on adjacent authorities, accurate figures of their nursing visits in the Richmond Rural District are not available, but their total figures of visits paid are as follows:—

	1951	1952
Domiciliary Midwifery ...	3802	4146
Health Nursing ...	5118	7452
Home Nursing ...	3535	4702

The majority refer to Richmond Rural District.

There are four Infant Welfare Centres in the District, at Catterick Camp, Catterick Village, Middleton Tyas and Scorton. The Catterick Camp Centre, which has weekly sessions, is attended by a lady Doctor employed by the County Council, whilst the other three are attended by local medical practitioners, and all hold monthly sessions. All Clinics are attended by the nurse for that particular district.

Total number of attendances of children at Infant Welfare Centres

		1951	1952
Catterick Camp	...	4235	3729
Catterick Village	...	375	418
Scorton	...	280	281
Middleton Tyas	...	200	402
TOTALS		5090	4830

All the Centres are well attended by mothers and their children, particularly at the Catterick Camp Centre, where the greatest concentration of population in the District occurs.

Section 27. Ambulance Service. The North Riding County Council provide this service by arrangement with the St. John's Ambulance Brigade, who have three vehicles stationed at Richmond and, with the Hospital Car Service, under the jurisdiction of the Women's Voluntary Service. These two services adequately cover Richmond Borough and the Rural Districts of Richmond, Croft, Startforth and Reeth.

Section 28. Prevention of Illness, Care and After-Care. The work of vaccination and immunisation, together with the advice spread by those working in the Public Health Service, Inspectors, Midwives, Maternity and Child Welfare Officers, Doctors and Nurses, must all have a beneficial effect on the general health of the community. Free milk is provided for Tuberculous persons, on the authority of the Chest Physician.

Section 29. Domestic Help Service. This service is provided by arrangement with the North Riding County Council, and during 1952 44 cases received service, the analysis and comparison with the previous year being as follows:—

No. of Cases		Cause for Service	No. of hours service	
1951	1952		1951	1952
7	13	Sickness of Housewife	561½	1574½
13	20	Domiciliary Confinement	876½	1226½
8	11	Chronic Sick	3872½	3377½
—	—		—	—
28	44		5310½	6178½

Section 51. Mental Health. There are no Mental Health Committees in the District.

Dental Services. This service is provided by the North Riding County Council.

National Assistance Act 1948. Section 47. No cases removed during the year.

The remainder of this report has been compiled by your Sanitary Inspector, Mr. Needham, and I now place on record my thanks to him and his staff, and my clerical staff, for their constant help and conscientious work throughout the year.

WATER SUPPLIES

1. Particulars of Water Supplies:

Particulars of the existing water supplies are as follows:—

(a) Council's Gandale Supply (piped)	(b) Council's Separate Systems (piped)	(c) Private Supplies (piped)	(d) Individual Wells and Springs
Appleton (part) Bolton-on-Swale Brompton- on-Swale Brough Catterick Colburn (part)* Ellerton- on-Swale North Cowton Scorton Scotton Tunstall	Aldbrough St. John Caldwell Dalton Downholme Eppleby Gayles Gilling (part)‡ Hudswell & Sleegill* Kirby Hill Layton East Melsonby Newsham Ravensworth Skeeby Whashton	Appleton (part) Aske Easby Gilling (part) Marske Middleton Tyas St. Martin West Layton <u>W.D. Supply:</u> Hipswell.	Carkin and Forcett Moulton New Forest Stainton Stanwick St. John Uckerby Walburn
11 Parishes	14 Parishes (1 part)	8 Parishes (1 part)	7 Parishes

* Augmented by W.D. Supply.

‡ Also supplies Scotch Corner Hotel and Council Houses at Middleton Tyas.

As regards these supplies the following points are to be noted:—

- (a) The Gandale Supply, while supplying primarily the centred communities in the eleven parishes named, also supplies certain of the farms and is also available to supply the great majority of the farms within these parishes.
- (b) The Council's separate systems supply primarily the centred communities in the fourteen parishes, the farms beyond the immediate vicinity of the villages relying on individual well and spring supplies. With regard to the Council's supply at Gilling, known as Caldwell Spring, this supplies Council Houses at Gilling and Middleton Tyas, together with Scotch Corner Hotel and one or two farms in the vicinity of Scotch Corner.
- (c) The Estate supplies in the eight parishes are in general to farms; only in the cases of Gilling, Marske and Middleton Tyas are there centred communities of more than 50 people. Hipswell and St. Martin also have larger centred communities, but are special cases since the former is within the area of Catterick Camp and is, therefore, supplied by the W.D. supply, and the latter, consisting mainly of dwelling houses, is supplied from a private borehole and from the Borough of Richmond.
- (d) Of the seven parishes which rely on individual wells and springs, only Moulton has a centred community of more than a few properties; the remainder consisting of scattered properties.

2. Bacteriological Examinations and Chemical Analyses—(Council Supplies.

Samples of the Council's piped water supplies were taken during the year. The following are the particulars and the summarised results of these examinations.

(1) System: Gandale.

Sample from: Standpipe at North Cowton.

Date of Sample: 25th July, 1952.

Source: Springs.

Type of Examination: Bacteriological examination.

Result: The sample afforded no evidence of contamination by drainage of undesirable character, and was of good and wholesome quality for human consumption.

(2) System: Gandale.

Sample from: School at Brompton-on-Swale.

Date of Sample: 24th July, 1952.

Source: Springs.

Type of Examination: Bacteriological examination.

Result: The sample afforded no evidence of contamination by drainage of undesirable character, and was of good and wholesome quality for human consumption.

(3) System: Aldbrough St. John.

Sample from: Standpipe, Aldbrough St. John.

Date of Sample: 17th July, 1952.

Supply Spring: Limestone Rock Outcrop—pasture land.

Type of Examination: Bacteriological examination.

Result: The sample afforded no evidence of contamination by drainage of undesirable character, and was of good and wholesome quality for human consumption.

(4) System: Aldbrough St. John.

Sample from: School at Aldbrough St. John.

Date of Sample: 19th September, 1952.

Supply Spring: Limestone Rock Outcrop—pasture land.

Type of Examination: Bacteriological examination.

Result: The sample afforded no evidence of contamination by undesirable drainage, and although the probable number of coliform organisms was of the order of 2 per 100 ml. of sample, it was considered that the water represented by the sample was fit for human consumption.

(5) System: Caldwell.

Sample from: Standpipe at Caldwell.

Date of Sample: 20th May, 1952.

Source: Springs rising in agricultural land.

Type of Examination: Bacteriological examination.

Result: This sample disclosed some defect which was shewn in the result of the Presumptive Coliform Test in which the probable number of coliform organisms was of the order of 25.

(6) System: Dalton.

Sample from: Tap in School at Dalton.

Date of Sample: 19th May, 1952.

Source: Springs in moorland pasture.

Type of Examination: Bacteriological examination.

Result: The count on Agar at 20/22 deg. C. was somewhat high, although this is not in excess of figures normally accepted in this direction, but the figure was higher than that disclosed by numerous samples taken in the same area. Further to this, the probable number of coliform organisms per 100 ml. of sample, which was of the order of 35, corroborated the opinion that some amount of surface water was finding access into the supply.

(7) System: Dalton.

Sample from: Standpipe at Dalton.

Date of Sample: 22nd September 1952.

Source: Springs in moorland pasture.

Type of Examination: Bacteriological examination.

Result: This sample afforded no evidence of contamination by drainage in any way associated with sewage, but the probable number of coliform organisms—of the order of 50 per 100 ml. of sample—was excessive and thus indicated some contamination by surface drainage.

(8) System: Dalton.

Sample from: Standpipe at Dalton.

Date of Sample: 16th November 1952.

Source: Springs in moorland pasture.

Type of Examination: Bacteriological examination and chemical analysis.

Result: The number of colonies on Agar at 20/22 deg. C. was of the order of 132, but in spite of this fact, the supply represented by the sample was considered to be satisfactory for human consumption, since in all other respects there was no evidence of contamination by undesirable drainage.

(9) System: Downholme.

Sample from: Standpipe near Downholme School.

Date of Sample: 19th May 1952.

Source: Moorland springs.

Type of Examination: Bacteriological examination.

Result: Although no definite exception could be taken to the quality of this supply as indicated by the results of the examination, the probable number of coliform organisms was of the order of 8 per 100 ml. of sample.

(10) System: Downholme.

Sample from: Standpipe near Downholme School.

Date of Sample: 25th September 1952.

Source: Moorland springs

Type of Examination: Bacteriological examination.

Result: This sample afforded no evidence of contamination by drainage of an undesirable character, and it was of good and wholesome quality for human consumption.

(11) System: Eppleby.

Sample from: Standpipe at Eppleby.

Date of Sample: 20th May 1952.

Source: Spring in cultivated land.

Type of Examination: Bacteriological examination.

Result: This sample afforded no evidence of contamination by drainage of an undesirable character, and the supply which it represented was considered to be of good and wholesome quality for human consumption.

(12) System: Gayles.

Sample from: Standpipe at Gayles.

Date of Sample: 22nd May 1952.

Source: Spring in disused quarry.

Type of Examination: Bacteriological examination.

Result: This sample afforded no indication of contamination by undesirable drainage, and it was of good and wholesome quality for human consumption.

(13) System: Gilling West (part).

Sample from: Sedbury Pump House, Gilling.

Date of Sample: 1st July, 1952.

Source: Spring.

Type of Examination: Bacteriological examination.

Result: The sample afforded no evidence of pollution by drainage associated with sewage, but the probable number of coliform organisms was of the order of 250 per 100 ml. of sample.

(14) System: Hudswell.

Sample from: Standpipe at Hudswell.

Date of Sample: 1st July, 1952.

Source: Moorland spring, augmented by W.D. supply.

Type of Examination: Bacteriological examination.

Result: This sample afforded no evidence of contamination by drainage of an undesirable character, and it was of good and wholesome quality for human consumption.

(15) System: Kirby Hill.

Sample from: Standpipe at Kirby Hill.

Date of Sample: 22nd May 1952.

Source: Spring in pasture land.

Type of Examination: Bacteriological examination.

Result: This sample disclosed some defect in the results of the Presumptive B. Coli Test in so far as there was a positive reaction in 20 ml., and this corresponded to a probable number of coliform organisms of the order of 20 per 100 ml. of sample. These results afforded some evidence of contamination by drainage derived from the surface.

(16) System: Layton East.

Sample from: Standpipe at East Layton.

Date of Sample: 3rd July 1952.

Source: Spring supply in plantation.

Type of Examination: Bacteriological examination.

Result: This sample was free from any evidence of pollution by sewage or other foul drainage, but the probable number of coliform organisms was not entirely satisfactory.

(17) System: Melsonby.

Sample from: Standpipe at Melsonby.

Date of Sample: 17th July, 1952.

Source: Spring in cultivated land.

Type of Examination: Bacteriological examination.

Result: There was no evidence in this sample of pollution by drainage associated with sewage, but the probable number of coliform organisms was of the order of 8 per 100 ml. of sample.

(18) System: Newsham.

Sample from: Standpipe at Newsham.

Date of Sample: 22nd May 1952.

Source: Spring in pasture field.

Type of Examination: Bacteriological examination.

Result: This sample was free from any indication of contamination by undesirable drainage, and it was of good and wholesome quality for all domestic purposes.

(19) System: Ravensworth.

Sample from: Standpipe at Ravensworth.

Date of Sample: 3rd July 1952.

Source: Spring in disused quarry.

Type of Examination: Bacteriological examination.

Result: This sample afforded no evidence of contamination by drainage of an undesirable character, and it was of good and wholesome quality for human consumption.

(20) System: Skeeby.

Sample from: Standpipe at Skeeby.

Date of Sample: 21st August 1952.

Source: Stone culvert carrying water, the source being unknown.

Type of Examination: Bacteriological examination.

Result: In this sample the probable number of coliform organisms was of the order of 5 per 100 ml. of sample. As this is not chlorinated supply, the result can be regarded as satisfactory.

(21) System: Whashton.

Sample from: Standpipe at Whashton.

Date of Sample: 3rd July 1952.

Source: Springs in covert adjoining pasture field.

Type of Examination: Bacteriological examination.

Result: This sample was free from any evidence of pollution by undesirable drainage, and it was of good and wholesome quality for human consumption.

3. Classification of Waters—Council's Piped Supplies.

In accordance with a Memorandum issued by the Ministry of Health, the waters represented by the above samples are classified as follows:—

Class 1. Highly Satisfactory:

Aldbrough St. John* (17/7/52), Gandale* (North Cowton), Gandale* (Brompton-on-Swale) and Hudswell.

Class 2. Satisfactory:

Aldbrough St. John* (19/9/52), Dalton (6/11/52), Downholme (25/9/52), Eppleby, Gayles, Newsham, Ravensworth and Whashton.

Class 3. Suspicious:

Downholme (19/5/52), Layton East, Melsonby and Skeeby.

Class 4. Unsatisfactory:

Caldwell, Dalton (19/5/52 and 22/9/52), Gilling and Kirby Hill.

* Denotes Chlorinated Supply.

In interpreting this classification it must be understood that the quality and purity of a water may vary with the alterations in the amount of rainfall, etc., which may result in a water falling into a given class at one examination, and into an adjacent class at

another examination. Further, the classification suggested refers essentially to waters distributed to populations of more than minimal size, and, as pointed out in the Memorandum, the bacterial flora of water is determined by so many factors which vary from one source of supply to another that it is impossible to lay down hard and fast standards for water as a whole. In deciding the merits of a water many factors must be taken into account. These include: any departures from previous analyses; the strata from which the water has been collected; recent rainfall, and possible animal or vegetable contamination.

4. Quality of Council's Piped Supplies.

Particulars of the results of bacteriological examinations taken over a period of seven years, are set out in Table I. appended to the report.

5. Action taken in respect of any Form of Contamination.

The results of the chemical analyses and bacteriological examinations were reported to the Council, together with recommendations for rectifying the various defects.

The Council's Engineer and Surveyor is responsible for the maintenance and distribution of water supplies.

6. Quantity of Council's Water Supplies.

As the Council's supplies are all from springs and as no records of the yield of these springs are available, their adequacy for present requirements can only be judged on local information.

No shortage of water was experienced during the year. It should, however, be noted that the Gandale, Caldwell, East Layton, Eppleby, Gilling (part), Hudswell, Melsonby and Whashton supplies have on past occasions, been inadequate.

With the advent of sewerage facilities and an increased supply for agricultural purposes, the future quantities required would be greatly increased; therefore, the existing supplies cannot be regarded as adequate for the future.

7. Rainfall.

The total rainfall recorded for the year 1952 was 21.40 ins. The comparative figure for the previous year was 35.32 ins. The average rainfall recorded in Richmond, over a period of 25 years, is 29.7976 ins.

The actual monthly rainfall was as follows, the average figures for each month being also given:—

Actual—1952			Average—Over 25 years		
3.1 ins.	January	...	...	2.88 ins.	
.3 ins.	February	...	...	2.24 ins.	
1.75 ins.	March	...	...	1.77 ins.	
1.76 ins.	April	...	...	1.91 ins.	
1.35 ins.	May	...	...	1.86 ins.	
.65 ins.	June	...	...	2.11 ins.	
.55 ins.	July	...	...	2.55 ins.	
2.74 ins.	August	...	...	3.08 ins.	
3.04 ins.	September	...	...	2.67 ins.	
2.78 ins.	October	...	...	2.90 ins.	
2.28 ins.	November	...	...	3.38 ins.	
1.46 ins.	December	...	...	2.45 ins.	

8. Degrees of Hardness—Council's Piped Supplies.

The following table shows the classified degrees of hardness for each water supply:—

Water Supply:		<u>Temporary Hardness</u>		<u>Permanent Hardness</u>	
		degrees		degrees	
Soft:					
Dalton	...	...	None	...	5.4
Downholme	...	...	5.70	...	2.90
Gayles	...	...	5.6	...	3.9
Kirby Hill	...	...	8.9	...	3.3
Moderately Hard:					
Newsham	...	...	14.9	...	4.0
Whashton	...	...	14.9	...	2.90
Hard:					
Gandale					
(not chlorinated)		17.7	...	...	4.3
Gandale (chlorinated)		18.8	...	...	3.8
Melsonby	...	17.4	...	...	6.8
Ravensworth	...	16.8	...	...	5.8
Very Hard:					
Aldbrough St. John	...	23.0	...	...	9.0
Caldwell	...	23.2	...	...	7.2
Eppleby	...	22.0	...	...	7.4
Gilling (part)	...	20.6	...	...	7.0
Layton East	...	23.5	...	...	7.1
Skeeby	...	23.1	...	...	8.1

9. Plumbo-solvent Action—Council's Piped Supplies.

The following table sets out the results of analyses:

<u>Supply</u>	<u>Action on Lead, dissolved or erroded</u>	
	part per 100,000 (24 hrs.)	
Gandale (Chlorinated)	...	0.028
Gandale (Not chlorinated)	...	0.035
Aldbrough St. John	...	0.03
Caldwell	...	0.045
Dalton	...	0.05
Downholme	...	0.015
Eppleby	...	0.035
Gayles	...	0.038
Gilling (part)	...	0.03
Hudswell	...	0.02
Kirby Hill	...	0.036
Layton East	...	0.03
Melsonby	...	0.04
Newsham	...	0.038
Ravensworth	...	0.04
Skeeby	...	0.045
Whashton	...	0.03

With the exception of Dalton, all the Council's water supplies have an average pH value of 7.5 and the majority a Temporary Hardness of over 18 degrees, therefore it is unlikely that such supplies would have any marked action on lead service piping.

A recent analysis of Dalton supply disclosed an acid condition, as indicated by the pH value, and also the lack of a Temporary Hardness, therefore transmission of this supply through lead service piping would not be desirable.

10. Water Consumption—Gandale System.

No actual figures are available to show the total consumption on this system, but from recent weekly meter readings it can be ascertained that the average yearly consumption appears to be approximately 68,255,000 gallons.

11. Water Consumption—Other Systems.

There is insufficient information available regarding the consumption on other supplies, as these supplies are not metered.

12. Bacteriological Examination and Chemical Analyses—Private Supplies.

Nine samples of water were taken from private supplies during the year. The following are the particulars and the summarised results of these examinations:—

(1) Sample from: Standpipe at Gilling West.

Date of Sample: 1st July, 1952.

Type of Examination: Bacteriological examination.

Result: This sample afforded no evidence of contamination by drainage of an undesirable character, and it was of good and wholesome quality for human consumption.

(2) Sample from: Tap at Marske School.

Date of Sample: 19th May 1952.

Source of Supply: Springs.

Result: This sample afforded undoubted evidence of contamination by matters derived from the surface; the probable number of coliform organisms being of the order of 80 per 100 ml. of sample.

(3) Sample from: Spring at Marske.

Date of Sample: 4th June 1952.

Result: The probable number of coliform organisms was of the order of 13 per 100 ml. of sample, but there was no evidence that these organisms were of the faecal type.

(4) Sample from: West Spring at Marske.

Date of Sample: 30th September 1952.

Type of Examination: Bacteriological examination.

Result: The count on Agar at 37 deg. C. and 20/22 deg. C. was 536 per ml. and 2,450 per ml. respectively. Not only was the count on Agar very excessive, but the probable number of coliform organisms of the order of 250 per 100 ml. of sample indicated that a considerable amount of surface contamination was taking place.

(5) Sample from: East Spring at Marske.

Date of Sample: 30th September 1952.

Type of Examination: Bacteriological examination.

Result: This sample was also highly contaminated by surface drainage, as indicated by the excessive count on Agar and the probable number of coliform organisms being of the order of 250 per 100 ml. of sample.

- (6) Sample from: West Spring at Marske.
 Date of Sample: 30th October 1952.
 Type of Examination: Bacteriological examination and chemical analysis.
 Result: The chemical analysis of this sample afforded no evidence of contamination by nitrogenous compounds usually associated with sewage drainage, but the results of the bacteriological examination were not satisfactory, in so far as the probable number of coliform organisms were of the order of 250 per 100 ml., and the Clostridium Welchii Test also suggested contamination by drainage of an undesirable character.
- (7) Sample from: East Spring at Marske.
 Date of Sample: 30th October 1952.
 Type of Examination: Bacteriological examination and chemical analysis.
 Result: As above, this sample indicated a degree of contamination by drainage of undesirable character; the probable number of coliform organisms being of the order of 250 per 100 ml. of sample.
- (8) Sample from: Tap at No. 2 Priory Villas, St. Martin.
 Date of Sample: 16th September, 1952.
 Type of Examination: Bacteriological examination.
 Result: This sample was free from any indication of contamination by drainage of an undesirable character, and it was of good and wholesome quality for human consumption.
- (9) Sample from: Council House, St. Martin.
 Date of Sample: 16th September, 1952.
 Type of Examination: Bacteriological examination.
 Result: This sample afforded no evidence of contamination by drainage of an undesirable character, and it was of good and wholesome quality for human consumption.

13. Bacteriological Examination—W.D. Supply.

One sample of the W.D. supply was taken during the year. Particulars of this examination are as follows:—

- (1) Sample from: Standpipe at Hipswell.
 Date of Sample: 21st August, 1952.
 Type of Examination: Bacteriological examination.
 Result: The sample afforded no evidence of contamination by undesirable drainage and the probable number of coliform organisms—of the order of 1 per 100 ml. of sample—was satisfactory.

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE

14. Portion of District still requiring Sewerage System.

The following parishes remain unsewered: Aldbrough St. John, Appleton*, Aske*, Bolton-on-Swale, Brough*, Caldwell, Carkin and Forcett*, Colburn (village), Cowton North, Dalton, Downholme, Easby*, Ellerton-on-Swale*, Eppleby, Gayles, Gilling, Hipswell (part), Hudswell, Kirby Hill, Layton East, Layton West*, Marske, Moulton, New Forest*, Newsham, Ravensworth, Stainton*, Stanwick St. John*, Tunstall, Uckerby*, Walburn* and Whashton.

* Denotes small estates and isolated properties.

15. Portion of District requiring Improvement of Defective Sewers.

The existing sewerage systems in the following villages are unsatisfactory, and require extensive improvements and additions:—Catterick and Scorton. All the remaining sewage works, situate at Colburn, Melsonby, Middleton Tyas, St. Martin, Scotton and Skeeby, require extension and alterations.

16. Sewerage Schemes.

It is anticipated that the work of providing proper sewerage disposal schemes to the villages of Eppleby, Hudswell, Newsham and North Cowton, will be commenced during the year 1954.

REFUSE COLLECTION

17. Refuse Collection Service.

This service is now operated by direct labour, resulting in a greatly improved service. The service, which is administered by the Council's Engineer and Surveyor, provides for a weekly collection throughout the District, with the exception of Stainton and part of Catterick Camp—which is collected by the Military Authorities.

HOUSING

18. Number of Houses Erected by the Council.

42 Council Houses were completed and occupied during the year under review. Details of the number and situation of these houses are as follows:—

Skeeby	...	...	4
Colburn	...	...	30
Sutton Avenue	...	...	8

19. Housing Act 1949, Section 20.

One application for an improvement grant was received during the year. This application was refused by the Council.

20. Rural Housing Survey.

As directed by the Council, the Housing Survey has been proceeded with as far as reasonably practicable, but it is regretted that due to shortage of staff little progress has been made.

Details of the houses surveyed to date are as follows:—

Progress details of the Survey	No. of houses surveyed	Categories				
		1	2	3	4*	5
Totals to date	586	44	235	242	36	63

* Note—Figures in this column include houses also accounted for in columns 2, 3 and 5.

Categories:—

- 1. Satisfactory in all respects.
- 2. Minor defects.
- 3. Repairs or structural alterations.
- 4. Suitable for improvement under H.A. Act, 1949.
- 5. Unfit.

(The above categories are in accordance with the classification recommended by the North Riding of Yorkshire Rural Housing Advisory Committee and as amended by the Technical Sub-Committee—10th December 1952).

In October, 1952, the Council directed that in future, all inspections of houses be made under the Public Health Act 1936, and not under the Housing Acts.

21. Details of Action Taken.

No. of informal notices served	...	...	18
No. of statutory notices served under S. 9	...	...	6
No. of statutory notices served under S. 11	...	...	26*
No. of houses in clearance areas (S. 25)	...	...	—

* 1 Notice in respect of 7 separate dwellings.

22. Result of Action Taken.

No. of houses where repairs are in hand	...	26
No. of houses where repairs are completed	...	3
No. reconditioned under Housing Act, 1949	...	—
No. of houses demolished (Ss. 11 or 25)	...	—

Undertakings have been accepted from 7 owners, certifying that the dwellings will not be used for human habitation after the present tenants have vacated the premises.

Undertakings have been accepted from 19 owners, certifying that the necessary repairs will be carried out within specified periods.

23. Abatement of Overcrowding.

One case of overcrowding was abated during the year.

Generally, the abatement of overcrowding must stand deferred, due to the great shortage of housing accommodation. At the same time, it is recommended that the Council exercise control over Council houses, in order to ensure that the number of occupants in each house is not in excess of "the permitted number of persons."

24. Summary of Sanitary Inspector's Visits during 1952.

HOUSING

Under the Public Health Acts:			
No. of Visits	...	...	24
Under the Housing Acts:			
No. of Visits	...	...	27
Overcrowding:			
No. of Visits	...	...	1
Filthy and Verminous Premises:			
No. of Visits	...	...	3
Miscellaneous Housing Visits	...	...	97
			152

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOODS

25. Food and Drugs Act, 1938, Section 14.

During the year the undermentioned premises were inspected and registered under Section 14 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1938, for the purpose of retailing pre-packed ice-cream:

<u>Owner or Occupier</u>	<u>Situation of Premises</u>
Mrs. J. Wilkinson,	Loos Road, Catterick Camp.
A. E. Hardy,	1 The Shops, Walkerville, Catterick Camp.

The total number of premises registered for the sale of ice-cream, up to 31st December 1952, numbered 35.

26. Unsound Food.

The following items of food were examined during the year and condemned as unfit for human consumption:

45 lbs.	...	...	National Butter.
1	..	...	Dressed Chicken.
9 lbs.	...	...	Tinned Ham.

27. Licences in respect of Slaughter-houses.

The following licences were renewed during the year, under Section 57 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1938:

A. E. Dodds, Park House Farm, Ravensworth.
L. Lancaster, North Cowton.
J. H. Bennison, Scorton.
F. Brown, Green View, Scorton.
J. S. Park, Home Farm, Downholme.

One licence, in respect of a slaughter-house at Catterick, was cancelled during the year.

There are seven licenced slaughter-houses, for the slaughter of pigs only, within the District.

28. Food Hygiene—Premises used for Preparation or Sale of Food.

There are 66 premises within the District used for the sale of food. This figure includes canteens, but excludes fried fish and chip shops and licensed premises.

The subject of food hygiene is both topical and important, and one which requires greater attention, in order that the dangers to health associated with the improper handling of food may be minimised. The work in this connection, which has already been carried out, is quite insignificant when compared with the amount of work which is required to be done throughout the District.

It is necessary to secure the co-operation of the trade and especially the personnel who handle and prepare food—legal action being reserved for the negligent minority. In fairness to the trade, however, a uniform Code of Practice and Requirements, based upon the existing statutory provisions, should be prepared and circulated to all persons connected with the trade.

The dissemination of information relating to food hygiene to all sections of the trade and the public would assist in this aspect of Public Health work. This could include special clean food campaigns, lectures, demonstrations and the distribution of food hygiene literature.

The adoption by the Council of the Model Byelaws, Series I., issued by the Ministry of Health, would be sufficient to meet gross cases of improper handling of food.

Whilst conditions vary in the different types of premises within the District, it is possible to summarise the common defects which may be met with in the "Village Store" type of premises, as follows:

- 1—Use of premises not designed to comply with the essential requirements for the sale and storage of food.
- 2—Use of premises which are inadequate for the storage of all the various goods offered for sale.
- 3—Lack of refrigerated accommodation.
- 4—Absence of proper facilities for personal cleansing.
- 5—Structural deficiencies and defects—floors, walls, ceilings constructed of unsuitable materials.

- 6—Absence of clean, washable overalls and headcoverings for female personnel.
- 7—Absence of adequate facilities for the cleansing and sterilisation of utensils.
- 8—Inadequate provision for protecting food from contamination by flies, etc.
- 9—Badly sited equipment and goods, rendering the efficient cleansing of premises difficult.
- 10—Lack of adequate lighting and ventilation.
- 11—Lack of attention to the simple rules of hygiene.
- 12—Absence of satisfactory methods for preventing rodents gaining access to the premises.

Possibly the existence of some or all of the above defects may be attributed to the lamentable lack of knowledge of the statutory provisions, for securing the observance of sanitary and cleanly conditions and practices in connection with the handling of food.

29. Milk (Special Designations) (Raw Milk) Regulations, 1949.

During the year licences for the production of designated milk were granted to the undermentioned producers:

<u>Name and Address</u>	<u>Designation</u>
O. Pearson, East Appleton.	"Tuberculin Tested"
J. Wallis, Park Top Farm, Marske.	"
Mrs. J. V. Buxton, Newsham Grange.	"
T. W. Collinson, Prospect House, Catterick.	"
C. A. Lawson, Catkins Dairy, Hudswell.	"
C. D. Rothwell, West Hall, Middleton Tyas.	"
J. Stanwix, Whashton Farm, Whashton.	"
R. Gill, Langlands Farm, Newsham.	"
J. T. Harrison, Plane Tree Farm, Gilling.	"
H. Rudd, East Appleton.	"
Mrs. I. M. Speir, Village Farm Middleton Tyas.	"
E. Holden, West Farm, Kirby Hill.	"
E. B. Metcalfe, Sturdy House Farm, Whashton.	"

During the year one "T.T." licence was cancelled and one "T.T." licence reinstated.

As a school milk supply at Dalton was suspected of being infected by *Brucella Abortus*, a sample of the raw milk was taken and submitted for special biological examination. This examination entailed inoculation tests, which proved to be negative, therefore, this sample of milk could not be regarded as otherwise than being of satisfactory quality.

30. Fish-frying Premises.

There are 10 fish-frying premises within the District, together with two mobile units which operate within the area administered by the Council.

This is a trade which may be extremely offensive and objectionable unless carried out in a proper manner, the nature of the products used lending themselves to the creation of nuisance unless proper care is exercised. For this reason, the power of controlling the trade by means of Byelaws would be an advantage. The Council can only adopt Byelaws under Section 108 of the Public Health Act, 1936, if Section 113 of the Public Health Act, 1875, was in force on the 1st of October, 1936; or, in the event of the Council being invested with urban powers.

The Ministry of Health issued a revised series of Model Byelaws relating to "Fish Frying and Offensive Trades" in 1946.

SANITARY ADMINISTRATION OF THE DISTRICT

31. Sanitary Accommodation at Licensed Premises—Section 89, Public Health Act, 1936.

Two statutory notices were served during the year, requiring the provision of suitable and sufficient sanitary accommodation at public-houses. As a result of formal action taken last year, one public-house at North Cowton has been provided with suitable and sufficient sanitary accommodation, and as a result of informal action, two public-houses, situate at Scorton and Hudswell, have been provided with suitable sanitary accommodation.

Because of the nature of the trade, sanitary accommodation is one of the first essentials for public-houses. Unfortunately, speaking generally, but allowing for exceptions, there appears to have been a tendency in the District to ignore this fact and curtail the amount of sanitary accommodation to an absolute minimum, and in some cases, failure to provide for one sex or the other. In some cases the accommodation provided is of an obsolete and insanitary type. Many urinals, for example, are without means of flushing; inadequate in size and without artificial lighting, with the result that nuisances and insanitary conditions are liable to arise.

As a minimum standard, all licensed premises, however small, should have separate sanitary accommodation for each sex, together with separate accommodation for the occupier and his family. Every effort is being made to institute this standard throughout the District and licensed premises continue to be inspected as time and opportunity permit. The trade, as a whole, are most anxious to co-operate and react favourably to all helpful suggestions.

32. Public Health Act, 1936—Formal and Informal Action.

The following table gives particulars of the formal and informal action taken under the Public Health Act, 1936, during the year under review:

		Number of Notices served:	
		<u>Informal Statutory</u>	
Section 39:			
Offensive drains, cesspools, etc.	...	7	6
Section 89:			
Insufficient sanitary accommodation		—	2
Section 92:			
Unhealthy premises		2	1
Deposit of noxious matter	...	1	—
		<u>10</u>	<u>9</u>

In addition to the above, 13 informal notices were issued in the form of letters in respect of defective drainage systems, an accumulation of noxious matter, an insanitary ashpit, and two nuisances in connection with the keeping of animals.

33. Summary of Sanitary Inspector's Visits during the Year.

General Sanitation:

Water supply	...	...	...	...	40
Drainage	...	...	...	...	172
Stables and piggeries	...	...	...	...	20
Offensive Trades	...	...	...	...	10
Tents, vans and sheds	...	...	...	...	8
Factories	...	...	...	...	47
Public conveniences	...	...	...	...	10
Licensed premises	...	...	...	...	33
Refuse disposal	...	...	...	...	6
Rodent control	...	...	...	...	120
Schools	...	...	...	...	4
Miscellaneous sanitary visits	...	...	...	...	116
Emergency mortuary accommodation	...	...	...	...	39
Swimming pool	...	...	...	...	1
					626

Infectious Diseases:

Visits re. Disinfection	...	...	...	10
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34. Moveable Dwellings.

In pursuance of the provisions of the Public Health Act, 1936, Section 269, the council granted seven licences during the year, one of which was a renewal, the remaining six being new applications. The licences were all issued subject to the usual conditions for securing sanitary conditions.

There is one licensed camping site within the District, known as Swale-View Camping Ground, and situate on the Reeth Road, within the parish of Hudswell. The number of caravans permitted on this site is limited to fifty, and may only be stationed between 1st March and 31st October in any year. The owner has agreed to provide a sufficient number of W.C.s and ablutions, connected to a small sewage disposal plant. The site is provided with an adequate water supply of satisfactory quality.

There is a definite increase in the number of caravans within the District, due no doubt to the shortage of housing accommodation, and in view of this fact, the Council may wish to consider making Byelaws for promoting cleanliness in, and the habitable conditions of, tents, caravans, sheds and similar structures used for human habitation. A local authority is empowered by Subsection (4) of Section 268 of the Public Health Act, 1936, to make such Byelaws. The Ministry of Health have issued a series of Model Byelaws.

35. Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949.

In accordance with the requirements of the above Act, the Council inaugurated a rodent control service in March, 1953.

The ultimate object was to provide a really efficient service, but the need to make the scheme self-supporting financially, as much as possible, was at all times kept in mind.

Details of the equipment and the organisation are as follows:

Depot and Store: A small building constructed of concrete blocks and asbestos roof, complete with window, vent and marble slab (for mixing baits) was provided at a cost of £33 10s. 0d.

Equipment: All necessary equipment, including scales, traps, electric hand torches and buckets, was provided at a cost of £22 1s. 8d.

Poisons and Baits: A stock of all recommended poisons, including zinc phosphide, arsenious oxide, tested red squill powder, antr and warfarin, was obtained. Baits provided and used include: sausage rusk, bread rusk, oatmeal, flour and sugar.

Scale of Charges: The Council make the following charges in respect of labour for treatment of premises:

Business and Commercial Premises: 4/6d. per hour or per visit whichever is the less.

Domestic Premises:

Premises with a R.V. of less than £12—free of charge.

Premises with a R.V. of £12 and over—2/6d. per visit or per hour whichever is the less.

In addition to the above charges, a charge is made for the material used, plus an establishment charge of 20%.

Jobbing Work Agreement: Each occupier or person responsible is asked to sign an agreement before treatment is commenced. The agreement provides for the indemnification of the Council in respect of any damage that may be sustained.

Methods Employed: All methods employed comply with the Ministry's appropriate requirements.

Work carried out during the year: Particulars of the work carried out under the Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949, are set out in Table II. appended to the report.

Income: It is gratifying to be able to report that the income for the year 1952 amounted to £107 19s. 10d. It should be noted, however, that all accounts in respect of treatments carried out during the year have not been paid to date.

It would appear that the potential annual income is much greater than the above-mentioned figure, and in this respect determined efforts are to be made to bring into the scheme all the larger commercial undertakings within the District.

Transport: Difficulty was experienced during the year with transport. It was not possible to carry the large amounts of bait required on the motor-cycle used by the rodent operator. Altogether, this mode of transport has proved to be impracticable for this type of work within a district of this nature.

36. Factories Acts. 1937 and 1948.

The following table gives particulars of the work carried out under these Acts during the year.

1. Inspections for purposes of provisions as to health:

	No. on Register	No. of Inspections	No. of Notices
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 & 6 are to be enforced by the Council ...	1	6	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Council ...	30	41	—
Totals	31	47	—

2. Cases in which defects were found — nil.

3. Outwork — Sections 110 and 111:

Section 110:

<u>Nature of Work</u>	<u>No. of out-workers</u>	<u>No. of cases of default</u>	<u>No. of prosecutions</u>
Wearing apparel-making, etc.	Two	Nil	Nil

Section 111:

<u>No. of instances of work in unwholesome premises</u>	<u>Notices served</u>	<u>Prosecutions</u>
Nil	Nil	Nil

TABLE I.
Council's Piped Supplies — Results of Bacteriological Examinations over a period of Seven Years.

System	Date of Sample	No. of Colonies on Nutrient Agar @ 37 deg. C. after 72 hrs.	No. of Colonies on Nutrient Agar @ 20/22 deg. C. after 72 hrs..	Presumptive B. Coli Test @ 37 deg. C. after 72 hrs	Clostridium Welchii Test @ 44 deg. C.	Probable number of Coliform organisms
Gandale (Colburn)	15/2/46	1 per ml.	3 in 2 ml.	Positive in 40 ml.	Negative	—
" (Brompton)	15/11/49	74 per ml.	28 per ml.	" 30 ml.	"	9 per 100 ml.
" (Brompton)	21/11/49	3 in 2 ml.	26 per ml.	" 50 ml.	"	16 per 100 ml.
" (Scorton)	14/12/49	0 per ml.	30 per ml.	" 40 ml.	"	9 per 100 ml.
" (Hut Sump)	10/1/50	1 per ml.	0 per ml.	Negative in 100 ml.	"	—
" (No. 1 Spring)	10/1/50	0 per ml.	5 per ml.	Positive in 100 ml.	"	—
" (No. 1a Spring)	10/1/50	1 in 2 ml.	8 per ml.	Negative in 90 ml.	"	—
" (No. 2 Spring)	10/1/50	0 per ml.	2 per ml.	" 100 ml.	"	—
" (No. 3 Spring)	10/1/50	0 per ml.	1 in 2 ml.	" 100 ml.	"	—
" (No. 4 Spring)	10/1/50	0 per ml.	4 per ml.	" 100 ml.	"	—
" (No. 5 Spring)	10/1/50	0 per ml.	1 in 2 ml.	" 100 ml.	"	—
" (No. 6 Spring)	10/1/50	0 per ml.	0 per ml.	" 100 ml.	"	—
" (No. 7 Spring)	10/1/50	1 per ml.	4 per ml.	Positive in 100 ml.	"	—
" (No. 8 Spring)	10/1/50	0 per ml.	1 in 2 ml.	Negative in 90 ml.	"	—
" (No. 9 Spring)	10/1/50	1 in 2 ml.	4 per ml.	" 100 ml.	"	—
" (No. 10 Spring)	10/1/50	1 per ml.	1 in 2 ml.	" 100 ml.	"	—
" (A.M. Spring)	25/1/50	0 per ml.	0 per ml.	" 100 ml.	"	—
" (Mason's Spring)	25/1/50	0 per ml.	1 in 2 ml.	" 100 ml.	"	—
" (Reservoir)	20/2/50	0 per ml.	1 in 2 ml.	" 100 ml.	"	—
" (Brompton)	30/3/50	0 per ml.	2 per ml.	" 100 ml.	"	—
" (Reservoir)	9/7/51	34 per ml.	110 per ml.	Positive in 1 ml.	"	180 plus per 100 ml.
" (Tunstall)	30/7/51	12 per ml.	26 per ml.	" 50 ml.	"	35 per 100 ml.
" (N. Cowton)	25/7/52	0 per ml.	0 per ml.	Negative in 100 ml.	"	—
" (Brompton)	24/7/52	0 per ml.	0 per ml.	" 100 ml.	"	—
Aldbrough St. John	8/2/46	103 per ml.	816 per ml.	Positive in 0.10 ml.	7 la., 12 me. & 8 sm. cols. in 40 ml.	—

TABLE I. (continued)
Council's Piped Supplies — Results of Bacteriological Examinations over a period of Seven Years.

System	Date of Sample	No. of Colonies on Nutrient Agar @ 37 deg. C. after 72 hrs.	No. of Colonies on Nutrient Agar @ 20/22 deg. C. after 72 hrs.	Presumptive B. Coli Test @ 37 deg. C. after 72 hrs.	Clostridium Welchii Test @ 44 deg. C.	Probable number of Coliform organisms
Aldbrough St. John	4/5/48	210 per ml.	575 per ml.	Positive in 1 ml.	1 me. & 1 sm. colony	35 per 100 ml.
"	19/12/49	3 in 2 ml.	3 in 2 ml.	Negative in 100 ml.	1 sm. colony	—
"	15/5/51	62 per ml.	82 per ml.	Positive in 3 ml.	8 la. & 10 sm. cols. in 40 ml.	—
"	15/5/51	58 per ml.	Uncountable	" 3 ml.	1 la. colony in 40 ml.	—
"	15/5/51	68 per ml.	176 per ml.	" 3 ml.	5 la. & 2 sm. cols. in 40 ml.	80 per 100 ml.
"	29/6/51	7 per ml.	8 per ml.	" 10 ml.	Negative	18 plus per 100 ml.
"	17/7/52	0 per ml.	0 per ml.	Negative in 100 ml.	"	—
"	19/9/52	0 per ml.	1 per ml.	Positive in 50 ml.	"	2 per 100 ml.
Caldwell	15/3/46	12 per ml.	24 per ml.	Positive in 100 ml.	Neg. in 40 ml.	—
"	19/12/49	1 in 2 ml.	5 in 2 ml.	Negative in 100 ml.	Negative	—
"	29/6/51	2 per ml.	3 in 2 ml.	Positive in 2 ml.	"	160 per 100 ml.
"	20/5/52	6 per ml.	4 per ml.	" 10 ml.	"	25 per 100 ml.
Dalton	28/2/46	5 per ml.	19 per ml.	Positive in 30 ml.	Neg. in 40 ml.	—
"	9/8/49	9 per ml.	282 per ml.	" 0.1 ml.	6 sm. cols. in 40 ml.	45 per 100 ml.
"	21/3/50	7 per ml.	96 per ml.	" 10 ml.	Negative	18 plus per 100 ml.
"	2/7/51	14 per ml.	32 per ml.	" 2 ml.	"	160 per 100 ml.
"	19/5/52	8 per ml.	92 per ml.	" 10 ml.	"	35 per 100 ml.
"	22/9/52	11 per ml.	26 per ml.	" 2 ml.	"	50 per 100 ml.
"	6/11/52	7 per ml.	132 per ml.	Negative in 100 ml.	"	—
Downholme	15/2/46	1 in 2 ml.	1 per ml.	Positive in 30 ml.	Negative	—
" (No. 1 Spring)	28/8/47	1 per ml.	1 per ml.	Negative in 100 ml.	"	—
" (No. 2 Spring)	28/8/47	1 per ml.	18 per ml.	" 100 ml.	"	—

TABLE I. (continued)
Council's Piped Supplies — Results of Bacteriological Examinations over a period of Seven Years.

System	Date of Sample	No. of Colonies on Nutrient Agar @ 37 deg. C. after 72 hrs.	No. of Colonies on Nutrient Agar @ 20/22 deg. C. after 72 hrs.	Presumptive B. Coli Test @ 37 deg. C. after 72 hrs.	Clostridium Welchii Test @ 44 deg. C.	Probable number of Coliform organisms
Downholme	28/12/49	3 in 2 ml.	1 per ml.	Positive in 1 ml.	Negative	18 plus per 100 ml.
"	26/6/51	0 per ml.	1 in 2 ml.	" " 100 ml.	"	1 per 100 ml.
"	19/5/52	5 per ml.	4 per ml.	Negative in 90 ml.	"	8 per 100 ml.
"	25/9/52	2 per ml.	1 per ml.	Positive in 30 ml.	"	—
				Negative in 100 ml.		
Eppleby	15/3/46	1 per ml.	1 per ml.	Negative in 100 ml.	Negative	—
"	19/12/49	20 per ml.	25 per ml.	Positive in 1.0 ml.	"	18 plus per 100 ml.
"	29/6/51	0 per ml.	1 in 2 ml.	Negative in 100 ml.	"	—
"	20/5/52	3 per ml.	8 per ml.	Positive in 50 ml.	"	—
Gayles	26/2/46	3 per ml.	21 per ml.	Positive in 40 ml.	Neg. in 40 ml.	—
"	16/12/49	7 per ml.	24 per ml.	" " 40 ml.	Negative	6 per 100 ml.
"	16/7/51	3 per ml.	11 per ml.	" " 5 ml.	"	17 per 100 ml.
"	22/5/52	3 per ml.	19 per ml.	Negative in 100 ml.	"	—
Gilling (Part)	8/11/46	6 per ml.	10 per ml.	Negative in 100 ml.	Neg. in 40 ml.	—
"	28/11/49	1 in 2 ml.	30 per ml.	" " 100 ml.	Negative	—
"	26/6/51	3 in 2 ml.	7 per ml.	Positive in 30 ml.	"	9 per 100 ml.
"	1/7/52	1 per ml.	1 per ml.	" " 1 ml.	"	250 per 100 ml.
Hudswell	15/2/46	5 in 2 ml.	4 per ml.	Positive in 20 ml.	Negative	—
"	28/12/49	1 in 2 ml.	7 per ml.	" " 40 ml.	"	6 per 100 ml.
"	26/6/51	0 per ml.	0 per ml.	Negative in 100 ml.	"	—
"	1/7/52	0 per ml.	0 per ml.	" " 100 ml.	"	—
Kirby Hill	26/2/46	10 per ml.	25 per ml.	Positive in 40 ml.	1 sm. colony in 40 ml.	—
"	16/12/49	57 per ml.	148 per ml.	" " 40 ml.	Negative	6 per 100 ml.
"	2/7/51	9 per ml.	10 per ml.	" " 4 ml.	"	50 per 100 ml.
"	22/5/52	6 per ml.	6 per ml.	" " 20 ml.	"	20 per 100 ml.

TABLE I. (continued)
Council's Piped Supplies — Results of Bacteriological Examinations over a period of Seven Years.

System	Date of Sample	No. of Colonies on Nutrient Agar @ 37 deg. C. after 72 hrs.	after 72 hrs. on Nutrient Agar @ 20/22 deg. C. No. of Colonies	Presumptive B. Coli Test @ 37 deg. C. after 72 hrs.	Clostridium Welchii Test @ 44 deg. C.	Probable number of Coliform organisms
Layton East	13/3/46	1 in 2 ml.	2 per ml.	Negative in 100 ml.	Neg. in 40 ml.	—
"	19/12/49	64 per ml.	212 per ml.	Positive in 1.0 ml.	2 sm. cols.	18 plus per 100 ml.
"	3/7/51	0 per ml.	0 per ml.	Negative in 100 ml.	Negative	—
"	3/7/52	1 per ml.	44 per ml.	Positive in 20 ml.	"	—
Melsonby (Spring)	8/2/46	11 per ml.	75 per ml.	Positive in 40 ml.	Neg. in 40 ml.	—
"	20/5/47	2 in 1 ml.	3 in 1 ml.	30 ml.	Negative	—
"	19/12/49	0 per ml.	2 per ml.	Negative in 100 ml.	"	—
"	29/6/51	0 per ml.	1 in 2 ml.	100 ml.	"	—
"	17/7/52	0 per ml.	1 per ml.	Positive in 30 ml.	"	8 per 100 ml.
Newsham	28/2/46	4 per ml.	7 per ml.	Positive in 50 ml.	Neg. in 40 ml.	—
"	19/12/49	1 in 2 ml.	5 per ml.	40 ml.	Negative	6 per 100 ml.
"	2/7/51	1 in 2 ml.	1 in 2 ml.	20 ml.	"	16 per 100 ml.
"	22/5/52	2 per ml.	4 per ml.	Negative in 100 ml.	"	—
Ravensworth	13/3/46	1 per ml.	2 per ml.	Negative in 100 ml.	Negative	—
"	21/3/50	5 per ml.	25 per ml.	100 ml.	"	—
"	3/7/51	17 per ml.	16 per ml.	100 ml.	"	—
"	3/7/52	0 per ml.	12 per ml.	100 ml.	"	—
Skeeby	13/3/46	7 per ml.	33 per ml.	Negative in 100 ml.	1 la. colony in 40 ml.	—
"	21/3/50	1 in 2 ml.	12 per ml.	100 ml.	Negative	—
"	26/6/51	2 per ml.	11 per ml.	Positive in 40 ml.	"	6 per 100 ml.
"	21/8/52	8 per ml.	63 per ml.	20 ml.	"	5 per 100 ml.
Whashton	26/2/46	3 per ml.	26 per ml.	Positive in 50 ml.	Neg. in 40 ml.	—
"	21/3/50	1 per ml.	2 per ml.	Negative in 100 ml.	Negative	—
"	26/7/51	1 in 2 ml.	6 per ml.	100 ml.	"	—
"	3/7/52	2 per ml.	94 per ml.	100 ml.	"	—

TABLE II.
Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949
Report for the period March to November, 1952

		Type of Property				
		Local Au- thor- ity (1)	Dwell- ing Houses (2)	Agricul- tural (3)	All other (including business prem- ises (4)	Total (5)
I.	Total number of prop- ties in District ...	14	2315	393	327	3049*
II.	Number of properties inspected during period as a result of (a) noti- fication (b) survey or otherwise ...	(a) — (b) 14	— 674	4 130	4 36	8 854
III.	Number of properties inspected which were found to be infested by rats					
	Major	1	1	—	2	4
	Minor	6	30	34	7	77
IV.	Number of properties inspected which were found to be seriously infested by mice ...	—	1	—	—	1
V.	Number of infested properties treated by the Council ...	7	10	29	9	55
VI.	Number of notices served:					
	(1) Treatment ...	—	2	3	—	5
	(2) Structural Works	—	—	—	—	—
VII.	Number of cases in which default action was taken by the Coun- cil following the issue of a notice under Sec. 4	—	—	—	—	—
VIII.	Legal proceedings ...	—	—	—	—	—
IX.	Number of "block" con- trol schemes carried out	Nil				

Notes

- * Does not include W.D. properties at Catterick Camp.
- (a) With the exception of agricultural properties, a property means one which is entered separately in the Valuation Roll.
- (b) Council houses are entered in Column (2).
- (c) Sewers are not included.
- (d) Combined dwelling and business premises, where occupied by the same person, are regarded as business premises and entered in Column (4). Where the dwelling and business parts of premises are separate occupation, separate entries are made in Columns (2) and (4).
- (e) For the purpose of completing Sections II., III., IV. and V., each property is entered **once only** in respect of inspections, infestations or treatments.

